se of training in cookery, embroidery, knitting, pharma-
The Membe ul information regarding trades and crafts should be
in vernacular sc managed lectures in various centres. A programme of industrial
put in 10 years aldreary educaild be drawn up with a view to benefit the individual as
y th looked af
He next if such a po plained the details of his scheme and suggested that an
opined that t hich could be f the State should precede the introduction of voca-
schools. le. The establishment of industrial schools should be
Regardin ber represented the prevailing industries of each locality. Industrial
at Government c ardship and rec ble industrial and educational data in the locality in
Higher Examina ber concluded make them available for ready reference.
places in the high ertallai High Sinion that academic and vocational education should
at a distance of three milly dismissed the prevalent notion that such a course
on i at taluk had no proper met the union of the two courses would conduce to
the abolition of Bible teachie a more educative value.
a nu nber said that Malayalam short-hand had not received
Dewan's reply.—I am in ewan in his announcement at the eighteenth session
on the evils of the present syste the encouragement of Malayalam short-hand and
th policy which is both wise and pr karan Pandalai of Trivandrum.
of public opinion in what you have d to Malayalam short-hand and type-writing, you
typ his, *viz.*, that primary education e at the eighteenth session of this Assembly that
nd that primary education shou
refer mpulsory education in this
the nd intense. Government hat the paper was pending.
ic on is their policy. g. I asked one of my Secretaries some time ago
You then proceeded to say ystem of Malayalam short-hand was. Then he said
ould be combined. That is trained in the system tried it at a meeting of the
as to wha ng to be said against it. B d not come up to his expectations. My instruction
that one o cial objection, and you h iven and the man should be made to make further
Legislative ation costl Then you tells me that he is submitting his report. The
was that a fu *Pillai Kunjan* ment. But, in this matter, before we commit our-
improvement had 3 schools at Colac at we are not committing an error.
report is not dle School for Boys; ducation. It is a fascinating subject, but at the
selves definite Tamil He represen fficulties. As I have already said in reply to
You r *Kanakku* e of the lo just now laid down a policy. I do not mean
same time, a ested that a G ded over subject. to the Educe subsidy gran the
previous mem ctioned to li s to thos recepings were not being f funded to by the
to say that it e c raries be ent a po on of the buildi fallen down in
decision that t be library migh hat the Inspector of V ometimes even doubt whether
tional educatids b supplied to school, if the re gard to the furtherance of voca-
deserve imme asapur complained that e adopted to such furtherance, does not
—even exper nd Kir It is a very difficult matter. Various bodies
Madras, the sent co amil schools erent opinions at different times. I know that, in
Numbu agerc inister for Education is engaged very seriously in the ex-
amination of t system of vocational education in the schools where it is imparted. He
seems to be of the view that vocational education can be combined with general edu-
cation. But he finds a number of difficulties. We are also alive to the same difficul-
ties—you yourself alluded to them. In view of these difficulties, I have laid down
the policy that, in infant classes, we must encourage kindergarten and drawing, and
in higher advanced classes, manual training, facilities for vocational education being
afforded in special schools at a later stage. How far we have succeeded in carrying
out that policy, time alone can say. It is not a policy which admits of immediate
improvement and it requires investment both in money and material. The material
is not available even if you can find the money. It is a matter which is engaging the
constant attention of the Government.

114. Some restrictions regarding the subjects to be taught in schools.

Mr. Vairavan Sankaran (Member, Chirayinkil Taluk) said that he intended to confine his observations to certain minor matters regarding education. Out of the 180 working days in a school year, 15 days were spent at the beginning of each school year for the transfer and admission of pupils and for the formation of classes, while an equal number of days was also spent for each of the three periodical

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examinations that were being conducted every year. Th
number of working days in a year was only 120. By a
examination and insisting on admissions and withdra
vacation, half of that waste could be conveniently avoid

What was even more important was that holiday
adjusted as to make them more useful to parents and gu
tially an agricultural country and the statistics showing
guardians proved that the majority of the students were
classes. It would be a great boon if there were two va
those vacations coincided with the two sowing and hea
That would be useful to the pupils because it would e
knowledge of agriculture. Again, vacations, instead
out the whole State, might, with advantage, be ad
Saturday might be treated as a working day and the
tended so as to cover the entire working season for th

Dewan's reply.—I am much obliged to you fo
tion in regard to school holidays. It will be v
Director of Public Instruction. We have got to rem
why holidays are given to schools at particular seaso
in other departments are given at the same seasons
enable parents and guardians to migrate to thei
children.

**115. Some observations on education in Travan
Kerala University, vernacular education, etc.**

Mr. Narayanan Narayanan (Member, Pe
rapid increase in educational expenditure and su
cut short the expenditure without impairing e
abolition of the post of the Inspector of English
posts of the two Assistant Inspectors of English
Assistant Inspectors for vernacular schools from 2
deputation of headmasters of vernacular middle
10 each to inspect vernacular primary schools; a
within municipal limits to the management of

The Member dwelt at length on the neces
Travancore, stating that the need for such a Uni
In the Madras Legislative Council of the re
to the development of the natural r
cation, the country was being da
being a member's opinion a Univ
in the country, and Trivandrum
His Highness the Maha Raja's C
He wished to draw the attention
necessity of providing accommoc
State from the beginning of the
soon as Dr. Clark resigned his place, a Travancorean should be appointed to that place on a pay of Rs. 500 per mensem. In his opinion a high-paid officer for Manual Training was not needed.

The Member advocated the abolition of all classes up to Form II in English Schools and suggested that English should be taught as a compulsory subject from class V in vernacular schools. An examination should be held at the end of class VII and the successful candidates should be admitted into the Form III. He also said that all subjects except English should be taught through the medium of the vernacular in English High Schools. English School Leaving Certificate holders who were employed in vernacular schools were, in the Member's opinion, poorly paid and they should be transferred to English schools in order to enable them to draw higher salaries. He objected to the proposal to hand over the Bharananganam School to the Roman Catholics of the locality, as in his view departmental schools should never be handed over to private managers. He appreciated the usefulness of the step proposed to be taken in regard to the medical inspection of school children and suggested that the scheme might be extended to the children of vernacular schools also.

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